

## An Invitation to Tea

By SADIE OLCOTT

Wilhelmina was her name, and she was called Billie for short. Her name was not the only thing about her that resembled a boy. She was given to sports, rode on horseback astride before other girls got as far as divided skirts, her own costume being a pair of baggy breeches. She was the best chauffeur in the county and ran her own machine without regard to speed limits.

Her older sister, Amelia, was her opposite. Amelia was dignified and was never known to do anything that was not eminently proper. She was engaged to a young lawyer, Ralph Perkins, whose clerical bearing marked him rather for a clergyman than an attorney. Amelia's father, Mr. Rowley, was somewhat opposed to the match because of Perkins' want of fortune, but he had no idea of forbidding it.

Among Billie's idiosyncrasies was a love for practical jokes. This was her greatest real fault. Practical jokes are a burden on society, and the only thing that kept Billie popular in spite of this propensity was that she was in every other respect fascinating.

"Papa," she said one morning, "I have come to a knowledge of something that will pain you very much."

"What is it, sweetheart?"

"Amelia is very unkind. She is going to disregard your wishes respecting Ralph Perkins. She's going to marry him despite your objections to the match."

"She doesn't need to do that. I have never refused my consent to it."

"Nevertheless she's going to do it. This afternoon Ralph is coming to take her to ride in his new car. They're going to stop at St. James' rectory and be married."

"You don't mean it?"

"Yes, I do. Now, I have a scheme that should make the affair a very pleasant one. Let's you and I and mamma follow them in my car and be present at the ceremony."

That same afternoon Perkins and Amelia started on their ride. They had no intention of being married, but they were intending to take afternoon tea with Mrs. Hardesty, the wife of the rector of St. James' church, having received an invitation to that effect. True, the invitation had been forged by Billie, but the lovers didn't know that and so it didn't deter them.

A second car containing Mr. and Mrs. Rowley and Billie left the house shortly after the couple's departure and kept them in sight until they reached the rectory. The lovers were admitted by a maid, and since they came by invitation, went in without asking for Mrs. Hardesty. The lady was not at home. Mr. Hardesty was in the study and on being told that Perkins and Miss Rowley had called went in to see what he could do for them.

He had scarcely entered the room when there was a ring at the doorbell and the balance of the Rowley family entered.

There was surprise all round.

"Amelia," said her father, "you have been very much in error in supposing that it was necessary for you to marry despite my consent. I am ready to give you away and have provided your dowry."

"Father," cried the astonished girl, "I didn't come here to be married. I came on invitation of Mrs. Hardesty to take afternoon tea."

At this Mr. Hardesty took an interest in the proceedings. He said there must be some mistake, since his wife had gone out and would not be back till dinner time.

"Well," drawled Billie, "since you're here, why not get married and have done with it?"

Mr. Rowley, well knowing Billie's propensity for practical joking, looked at her searchingly. She looked very innocent, but did not deceive him. He hesitated between giving her a severe reprimand and helping her through with her scheme.

Mrs. Rowley looked much perturbed and arose to go. She was not convinced that Amelia was not deceiving them.

"There seems to have been some mistake," said Mr. Rowley, "but since we are all here, ready for a wedding if you two—referring to the lovers—choose to get spliced, I have no objection. This episode is bound to be known and will excite much talk. If it is given out that the wedding was expected by the family, it will be passed off with no special comment. If, on the contrary, it becomes known that it is the ridiculous affair it is we will all be the laughing stock of the town."

"I agree with Mr. Rowley," said Perkins. "I think we had better have it over with now and here. A formal wedding would be a bore to me."

"But it wouldn't be a bore to me," moaned Amelia.

"I have a house ready for you," put in Mr. Rowley, "and I have brought the rest of your dowry," producing a check for \$10,000.

The groom, Mr. Rowley and Billie all surrounded Amelia and in time brought her round to immediate nuptials. The ceremony was performed, and the wedding party drove to the house Mr. Rowley had provided for his daughter. It was a grateful surprise to her, since she had believed that, her father being opposed to her marriage with Perkins, she would get nothing from him.

"I wonder," said Billie, "how came that invitation to afternoon tea?"

Her father cast a reproving glance at her.

Not Troubled That Way.

A psychologist came upon a hard-working Irishman toiling, bare-headed, in the street.

"Don't you know," said the psychologist, "that to work in the hot sun without a hat is bad for your brain?"

"Dye think," asked the Irishman, "that O'd be on this job if O'd had any brains?"

—Ladies' Home Journal.

## INDORSE FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE

The President and James W. Gerard Send Encouragement to N. Y. Women

FORMER HOPES EFFORTS SUCCESSFUL

"Women Have a Right to Vote," Says Gerard, "On Matters Affecting Them"

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A letter from President Wilson and a telegram from James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, endorsing the fight of New York state woman suffragists to obtain the enfranchisement of women through a constitutional amendment at the state elections in November, were read today before the New York state woman suffrage party, in conference here, by Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse, the chairman. President Wilson's letter follows:

"I learn with sincere pleasure of your impression of a growing sentiment in the state of New York in favor of woman suffrage and I shall look forward with the greatest interest to the results of the state conference which you are planning to hold in Saratoga. May I not express the hope that that conference will lead to a very widespread interest in your campaign and that your efforts will be crowned with the most substantial and satisfactory success?"

"I hope that the voters of the state of New York will rally to the support of woman suffrage by a handsome majority. It would be a splendid vindication of the principle of the cause in which we all believe."

Mr. Gerard in his telegram said the great number of women employed in manufacturing trades and commerce have a right to vote on matters which now affect them as vitally as men and that "the war will add to their number." The "quiet, dignified woman" should not be deprived of a right to vote "because of the misbehavior of a reckless minority" of militant suffragettes, Mr. Gerard declared. He said that the "preparation of hot heads among women is not greater than among men."

### A JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENT

Festival Held in Yokohama in Honor of American Admiral

Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 30 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A notable demonstration of friendship toward the United States was given recently by the citizens of Yokohama, who arranged an elaborate entertainment in honor of Admiral Austin M. Knight and other officers of the United States Asiatic fleet. Admiral Knight came to Japan to convey to Emperor Yoshihito the thanks of the United States for the honors shown to George W. Guthrie, late American ambassador.

The festival was held in the public gardens which were beautified by the pink and white lotus blossoms of the season. The distinctive feature of the function was the presentation of a magnificent silver flower bowl to Admiral Knight by Mayor Audo, in behalf of the citizens. The souvenir bore a suitable inscription in Japanese and contained a scroll, signed by leading residents, asserting:

"The existence of friendly relations between your country and ours is traditional. Yet, by the entrance of the United States of America into the present war our interests have become more closely linked together than ever before; the friendship existing between us has so matured that to-day we are not only friends but allies."

"We deem it a fitting occasion therefore for us to show our high regard for you, and through you our warm feeling for the American people, by presenting to you this bowl. May it serve both as a mark of our respect for you and as a token of our sincere friendship for your fellow countrymen."

Admiral Knight accepted the gift as an expression of the good feeling borne for the United States by the people of Japan. The entertainment consisted of jugglery and gaita dances. Japanese artists painted in gash before the guests and later presenting them to the Americans as souvenirs.

## CUTICURA HEALED SKIN TROUBLES

That Caused Itching and Burning and Loss of Sleep at Cost of \$1.00.

"My neck and ears were covered with green blisters. I thought I would go frantic with the pain which was terrible. Then the blisters turned into sore eruptions which were red and inflamed, and itched and burned so that when I scratched the blood came. I could not sleep or eat."

"I tried all kinds of ointments, salves, etc., but with no effect, and I stood the pain for twelve months. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and found relief after twenty-four hours, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment healed me."

(Signed) Maurice Levinsky, 796 Pembroke St., Bridgeport, Conn.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles if used exclusively. The Soap, for daily use in the toilet, cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston. Sold everywhere.

## DOGS WANTED IN U. S. ARMY

Baker and Gorgas Indorse Bill Filed in Senate—If You Can't Go, Send Fido.

Washington, Aug. 29.—If you can't go to war, send Fido. Secretary Baker, Surgeon General Gorgas and the war college yesterday agreed that Fido, Spot and all their kin in America dogdom should do their bit against the Boche.

They indorse the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Brady, Idaho, providing that the army get 1,000 patriotic American dogs for war service in France.

Most of them are to be recruited by voluntary enlistment. Your dog will be welcomed.

After training at selective service cantonments in this country the dogs would be used as camp guards, trench sentries, scouts and aids to Red Cross workers in recovering wounded on the battlefields.

Thousands of Alaskan dogs already are at the French and Italian fronts. England's and Germany's dogs are doing their bit.

"European armies have 12,000 dogs in service," said Senator Brady yesterday. "Their ability to perform certain services is marvelous. They can pick out a wounded man in the blackest night on a battlefield. They quickly distinguish between friend and foe and also are valuable couriers. Their obedience is unquestioning, their keep little and their value fully proved."

"Secretary Baker has written me a letter indorsing my bill and saying the Minister Dog club of New York has offered 100 dogs. I believe we'd get all the dogs needed as gifts, buying a few special breeds for specific services."

Secretary Baker's letter stated that the war college and Surgeon-General Gorgas were strongly in favor of using the dogs.

Under Senator Brady's plan military trainers would be provided with the rank of captain in the army. Secretary Baker would appoint an officer to select the dogs offered.

In the army appropriation bill of 1916 money was asked to buy war dogs, but the request was stricken out by the House.

## ITALIAN AIRMAN FLIES 290 MILES WITHOUT STOP

Covers the Distance From Naples to Turin and Return in 10 Hours 33 Minutes.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Captain Giulio Laureani, an aviator in the Italian army, has established a new world's long distance record by flying more than 900 miles without stopping, says a dispatch to The Temps from Milan. The Italian flew from Turin to Naples and return, a distance of about 920 miles as the crow flies.

Captain Laureani used a new S. I. A. machine. He left Turin at 10:07 a. m. and was back at 8:40 p. m.

The previous long distance non-stop flight record was held by Lieutenant Antoine Marchai, a French aviator, who in June, 1916, flew from Nancy, France, to near Chelm, Russian Poland, in a Nieuport machine. The distance covered was about 807 miles. The American long distance, non-stop record is held by Miss Ruth Law, who flew 590 miles from Chicago to Hornell, N. Y.

### Insuring Our Soldiers and Sailors.

That a nation owes much to its citizens who have fought its battles and to their families when they have been killed or injured so as to destroy or impair their capacity to provide for their families has always been recognized by the United States. This just and generous policy of our country, as administered under our pension system has been unduly costly and has not always been just. One of the proposed uses of the proceeds of the Liberty loan is to give life and indemnity insurance to our soldiers and sailors and to provide allowances to their dependent families while they are in the ranks.

The plan worked out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and his coadjutors embodied in a bill which is now pending and approved by the president has been in Congress. As to the justice and righteousness of this insurance of our fighting men Secretary McAdoo says:

"Military service in the United States is obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and can not permit this to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality may be. Consequently the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is of the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace time, are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The extra hazardous risks of war puts insurance entirely beyond the reach of the conscripted soldier."

"The government which subjects these men to this insurmountable discrimination should itself supply insurance to soldiers at cost and upon the peace basis. It would in fact be dastardly and undemocratic if the government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen by failing to provide for him war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost. The pay of the enlisted men in the army and navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life and government insurance is an essential war and emergency measure inaugurated for the specific benefit of our military forces and can not and should not be conducted for profit."

"This legislation will be a great step forward in the recognition of the republic's duty to its heroes. It deserves earnest and vigorous support of the country. The United States should set the highest example of all the nations in the treatment of those who do and die for their country and for world freedom."

## GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE MINES

Move Deemed Necessary to Insure War Time Supply

OPERATORS ARE SILENT ON MATTER

Trouble Is Still on Between the Operators and Miners

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30.—Government operation of coal mines in the central competitive field to insure an adequate fuel supply to meet war-time needs is a possibility.

Operators were silent while United Mine Workers' officials awaited reply to their invitation for a joint conference to discuss the wage increase proposed Tuesday. The miners, however, expect the operators to agree to a conference.

There were intimations among pessimistic operators here that they were about ready to turn their mines over to Coal Dictator Garfield and let him wrestle with their problems.

Confronted on one side with a maximum price for coal and on the other by the miners' request for increased pay, the operators feel, as one put it, that they are "between the devil and the deep blue sea."

On the other hand union officials pointed out they offered, if necessary, to go to Washington and show their need for higher wages, in an effort to secure an upward revision of the present coal maximum price.

Miners feel they are in just as tight a corner as the operators. They point to rapidly rising prices of the necessities of life and to their fixed wage and see a hard winter ahead unless they get a raise.

### Panic Starts by Storing Up Food.

The September Woman's Home Companion prints an article in which the writer says:

"Many foodstuffs are prepared continuously; that is, they are produced in even quantities throughout the year. They should therefore be purchased only as needed. In many communities there are only two or three or perhaps six months' supply in advance. This is sufficient if everyone buys only for the weekly needs. But if one third of the people suddenly decide to purchase a two-months' supply, then the purchasing will be in excess of the rate of manufacture or of production, with the result that the stocks in the retail and wholesale trade will be entirely depleted. Panicky buying means inevitably soaring prices."

"One of the best illustrations of this occurred last summer in Germany. Germany is one of the great salt-producing nations of the world. In peace times Germany was an exporter of salt. After the war was under way the German government estimated the capacity of the salt plants, estimated the needs of the people on the table, in the kitchen, in the conservation of food, for animals, and in industries. Since labor was scarce they allowed just enough men to remain in the salt works to produce each week the sum of their weekly needs as calculated. Wholesalers carried enough for their stores, and the retailers the same, and the country had about a month's supply of salt, with limitless supplies underground. Suddenly someone started the cry of a salt famine. Ten million people, or thereabouts, frantically rushed to purchase all the salt in all the local stores in the neighborhoods. The result was that the available stock of salt disappeared. Then the people who needed salt to conserve meats found that there was none upon the market, and before the production of the salt plants could be speeded up by sending additional labor, thousands of pounds of meat had been destroyed on account of the lack of salt."

Read This to Your Wife.

"What time did my wife say she would be here?"

"An hour ago, sir."

"Dear me! I'm early!"—Life.

A Call to Your Grocer will bring a package of Grape-Nuts

A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"



A Call to Your Grocer will bring a package of Grape-Nuts

A delicious, healthful food and a pleasing lesson in economy.

"There's a Reason"

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"There's a Reason"

## Topics of the Home and Household.

It is said that adding fresh grated horseradish to every jar of pickles will make them not only crisp but of an exceptionally nice flavor.

Some newspapers have advocated the using of rhubarb leaves as greens, but the United States department of agriculture is authority for the statement that cooking develops an acid in the leaves which to some persons is quite poisonous.

When salt hams or tongues are cooked they should be instantly put into cold water, as the change from the boiling water they were cooked in to the cold water loosens the skin from the flesh, and it peels off without any trouble.

### Some Uses of Hot Water.

Hot water is far more of a medicinal property than many believe or know. Because it is to be had for nothing, many think it valueless on the theory that what comes easiest is oftentimes least thought of. The uses of hot water are, however, many:

For example, there is nothing that so promptly cuts short congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism, as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly.

Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the neck.

A towel folded several times, and dipped in hot water, and quickly wrung out and applied over the toothache or neuralgia, will generally afford prompt relief.

A strip of flannel, or napkin folded lengthwise, and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied round the neck of a child that has the croup, will sometimes bring relief in ten minutes.

Hot water taken freely half an hour before bed time, is helpful in the case of constipation while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels.

A goblet of hot water taken just after rising before breakfast, has cured thousands of indigestion and no simple remedy is more widely recommended by physicians to dyspeptics.

### Jelly Making.

Three things are essential in the making of jelly. The fruit must contain the right amount of pectin, the proper proportions of sugar must be used and the fruit juices must be boiled the right length of time after the sugar has been added.

All fruits which are green or nearly ripe contain a substance known as pectin which causes the fruit juice to "jell" when combined with the proper amount of sugar and boiled the right length of time. If the fruit is too ripe, causing the juice to ferment, or if the juice is boiled too long, then the pectin undergoes a change and it will be impossible to obtain a jelly of the right firmness. Therefore it is essential the fruit be, perhaps, just a little underripe and that the boiling of the juices and sugar together be not carried on too long.

A test for pectin is to take a tablespoonful of the hot juice before sugar has been added, add the same amount of 95 per cent alcohol and if a gelatinous substance forms which may be gathered up on a spoon, pectin is present and good jelly should result. If it is found that pectin is not present, cook the fruit juice again with the white peel of orange or lemons or crabapples or green grapes, until the above test shows pectin.

The old rule of "a cup of sugar for each cup of juice" is good in some cases but it is better to use a syrup gauge which may be obtained at almost any drug store. To use the gauge, pour the hot juice into a small tall bottle like an olive bottle and drop the gauge carefully into it. The gauge should read 25 degrees; if under this reading add more sugar; if the gauge reads more than 25 degrees, add unseasoned juice because too much sugar has been used. Be careful that you do not use too much sugar at first because it is easier to add than to eliminate.

Dorothy Dexter.

VOLCANO STILL ACTIVE

One in San Salvador Has Been in Eruption Since June 7.

San Salvador, Republic of San Salvador, Aug. 30 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The San Salvador volcano which burst into violent eruption on the night of June 7 last, still continues to hurl into the air at intervals of from half a minute to a minute quantities of red hot stones. These emissions are accompanied by tremendous explosions, like the firing together of a hundred pieces of heavy artillery. Smaller stones glowing with heat are thrown 3,000 feet in the air and larger ones 1,500 to 1,800 feet.

In the great eruption of June 7, when scores of persons were killed or injured, vast quantities of burning lava poured from vents in the sides of the ancient volcano, spreading over the valleys of El Pinar and Las Chintas. These fields of fire now mostly have cooled.

A lake which occupied the old crater was undisturbed by the first eruption, but, a few days later, it began to throw off steam. For 22 days it continued to boil from subterranean heat and when at the end of that period the water of the lake had evaporated, it was possible to observe that a new crater had been formed within the mouth of the old one.

It is from this new crater that eruptions now take place at regular intervals. The spectacle is awe-inspiring. Millions of tons of burning stones have been thrown out on the dry bed rock, where they continue to glow. Nevertheless it is possible to go within a few hundred yards of the old crater without danger and some men even have lowered themselves into the old crater with ropes.

Excursions to the volcano from all parts of the country are popular as a railroad runs from San Salvador to Santa Tecla, eight miles from the volcano. The remainder of the journey is made on horseback.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING.

We An Old, Old Story and Was Told 2,000 Years Ago.

A wife's letter 2,000 years old was unearthed recently in the ruins of the Serapeum, the temple of Memphis, the great city of ancient Egypt. The letter was written by Isis to her husband Hephæstion, who had deserted her. There were two letters, in fact, the first bearing a date equivalent to July 24, 180 B. C. In them the wife reproaches her husband for neglect of his family, and, what is particularly interesting at the present time, she complains of the high cost of living.

Here are some extracts from the first letter: "Isis to Hephæstion, her husband. Greetings—If you are well and other things are turning out with you according to your wishes it would be as I perpetually pray the gods. I myself am in good health, and the child and all in the house make mention of you continually. When I received your letter from Hesus, in which you explained that you were in retreat in the Serapeum at Memphis, I immediately gave thanks to the gods that you were well. But that you do not return distresses me, for having piloted myself and your child through such a crisis and having come to the last extremity because of the high cost of corn, and thinking that your return would bring me relief, you have never even thought of returning or spared a look for my helpless state."—New York World.

### THINNEST SOAP BUBBLES.

They Almost Give Us a Sight of the Invisible Molecules.

What is a soap bubble? Nothing but a film of water molecules held together by the cohesive power of soap in solution. A soap bubble's size and strength depend upon the right composition of the mixture that furnishes its material. The colors in a soap bubble are due to what is known in physics as the interference of light, and depend upon the varying thickness of the film of water.

It is a singular fact that the last color to appear on a soap bubble just before it breaks is a gray tint. The thickness of the film when this tint appears upon it is less than the one hundred and fifty-six-thousandth of an inch.

Were a soap bubble to be magnified to the size of the earth and the molecules magnified in proportion, then the whole structure would be as coarse grained as a globe of small lead shot touching one another at their surfaces.

In the blowing of a soap bubble there is presented the spectacle of the stretching of a liquid to the extreme limit of its capacity. In this way we come nearer to a sight of the invisible molecules of matter than could be got in any other way no matter how elaborate the experiment.—Exchange.

### Passport to the North Pole.

A passport to the north pole has issued some years ago by the governor of the province of Tobolsk, which stretches along the Russian shores of the Arctic ocean. The official was approached by two men who had been engaged to proceed to the north with an English expedition then fitting out. Their petition was for a passport to the pole itself, but the governor pointed out that the pole was as likely to be in their home province as in any other, that it was extremely unlikely they would reach it and that if they did there were no police there to examine their credentials. At last, however, to satisfy them he ordered the issue of a document allowing them to pass without let or hindrance to the north pole.

### Two Causes.

Of course unhappiness is the cause of divorce, and much of the unhappiness is due to the circumstance that the wife has nothing to do at home in the daytime and the husband has entirely too much to do downtown at night.—Houston Post.

### Counting a Billion.

An expert money counter of the United States treasury can count 4,000 silver dollars an hour, or 32,000 a day. At that rate it is figured that it would take him 102 years to count a billion.

### USE DIGESTONINE

"The Key to Relief"

I have suffered everything with gas on my stomach the past winter until I began taking DIGESTONINE. Pain was caused from indigestion. I have tried everything I could but I am feeling to tone up already.

CHAS. H. DROWN, Fort Edward, N. Y.

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